NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

The Speeches of Barl Carnarvon, Lord John Bussell, Earl of Derby and Lord Donoughmore in Full on the American Question.

## THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE

ir. Mason's Statement Refuted by a Question from Lord Russell.

British State Papers on the Alliance Against Mexico.

Designs of Mapoleon and Austria on the Republic,

The screw steamer Etna, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th February, arrived at this port yesterday evening. The Eins was detained at Liverpool till the 13th, about ten A. M. She consequently sailed simultaneously with the Hibernian, and her news is anticipated by the tele-graph report from Portland, published in the HERALD

The mails of the Hibernian reached this city from Port lso yesterday evening.

ng details of the news report.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Arrests of British Subjects.

SIDENT LINCOLN SUSTAINED BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

In the House of Lords on the 10th ult. the Earl of marvon said it would be in the recollection of the me that on Friday night last he had put a question to Foreign Secretary with reference to certain British jects who had been arrested and detained in prison in United States, and, not to use a harsh term, subted to considerable ill treatment under the warrant of Seward. Since that time he had received fresh inmation relating to other cases, which were still worse in those which he had before mentioned, and he was moust to have whatever information the noble Earl opinic could furnish with regard to them. He was informed a three British subjects were at this moment detained prison in the federal States, where they had been bean four and five months, on secret charges, without a gle allegation of any sort being made against them. No siry had been made into their cases, and they had been refused an inquiry, unless they consented to the oath of allegance to the United States. If this wimition which he had received were correct, there not a moment to lose in ebtaining an explanation of exact position of affairs. The prisons of the United cas at this moment were crowded with prisoners, one of the prisons—Fort Lafayette—had been crowdin enormous number of prisoners of every rank and dingence, who had been brought up in afficience and it social redimement. There were representatives of all the liberal professions—members of the judire, members of the press and of all the best classes imprisoners. Rigence, who had been brought up in affluence and at social refluencent. There were representatives eof all the liberal professions—members of the judice, members of the pressions—members of the judice, members of the pressions—members of the judice, members of the pressions and of all the best classes unserican citizens, who had been arrested, dragged a prison to prison, suffering every hardship, at this moment they were confined an indefinite period. With these Americitizens in Ameican prisons that House or the ending to do; they were not concerned in the matter, he should be the last man to ask the House or the ernment to interfere, but, in sofar as their condition or light on the condition of British subjects there fined, it was an important point, and he felt sure the use and the country could not be indifferent to it. Br, hear.) The state of the prisoners he understood at this:—in this fortress there were four small cases and two larger battery rooms in which prisoners es and two larger battery rooms in which prisoners es confined—all the chambers being constructed of ak or stone work. They were lighted by small emsures, and when these were closed, if there were an unmber of persons confined, the air became intolely oppressive, and when they were open the chill equally unendurable. In one of these chumbers, ricen feet by twenty-four feet, there were confined—sust that was the case a few weeks ago—twenty-three these political prisoners, of whom two-thirsts were east that was the case a few weeks ago—twenty-three case in the prisoners, of whom two-thirsts were confined. During day there was often too much ventilation, but ight, owing to the paucity of guards, blinds and shuttweet proceded against the windows, and the ventilian were placed against the window there was no possible accommodation for cleanliness and for decency, the state of things was said to be something very little better than the middle passage, it was in these prisons that these British subjects were confired. He had the fact upon authority which he could not doubt, though of course he could not state it on his own personal responsibility. Still the authority was such that he could entertain the doubt on the subject. He had He had the fact upon authority which be could not doubt, though of course he could not state it on his own personal responsibility. Still the authority was such that he could entertain no doubt on the subject. He had been furnished with an account of the names and conditions of the persons so confined. The first was Charles Green, a British merchant, long resident at Savannah, who came from Liverpool. As a proof that his connexion with this country had been maintained, and that he was bons fide a British subject, he had a son now at Liverpool at school. The second was andrew Lowe, also a British merchant at Savannah, who at this moment had two daughters at school at Brighton. He could not give the name of the third, but he was described as an Irish mavy. He was a laboring man, who had come over from Ireland in October, 1860, in order to find an uncle engaged in some railway contracts at Harper's Ferry, and he was found by the federalists in that neighborhood. They offered him the oath of allegiance, and when he declared himself a British subject they treated the ploa with derision. The oath of allegiance was proffered to him again, and on his refusal he was dragged to prison. Now as to the condition of these persons, it was impossible to say more than this, that they were still in confinement; it was impossible to say whethere there was more or less of hardship in individual cases. But it was not likely that the federal government would treat British subjects confined in these prisons with more consideration than it would show to natives of the country. If the persons thus arrested were guilty, let them, after a fair trial, undergo the legal punishment for their offence; but they should not be detained in prison for an indefinite period, and on secret charges. They ought to be brought to trial, and have a hearing. There was evidence that, to his mind, evidence that they were really British subject; he would rather leave it in the hands of her Majesty's government. But he should wish to know how far it was infor

attended to, and has been brought before the American government. In every case, also, where reasonable cause of complaint can be shown I shall be always ready, if necessary, to instruct Lord Lyons to bring the matter under the consideration of the United States government. Lord Lyons has never been wanting in that duty. He has shown himself, I think, in this repert a vipliant British Minister, and I trust that your lordships will not be of opinion that these cases have been neglected by the government of this country. (Hear, bear.)

The Earl of Dasay—I am sorry to find that the noble earl is not able to answer the statement made by my noble friend, and that he seemed to cast some censure upon my noble friend for having brought this subject to your lordships' attention with a strong expression of opinion as to the illegality of these arrests. Now, I must say that it was difficult to listen to the statement of my noble friend without feeling excited to the highest degree of indignation at the gross outrages thus indicted upon British subjects. (Hear, hear.) I am willing to admit that everyallowance should be made for the circumstances of difficulty in which the American government is ptaced and the exigencies of the civil our in which they are engaged, but I must say that the course they have pursued respecting British subjects in America, notwithstanding the remountances from time to time addressed to them by Lord Lyons—use I am sure that no thought was further from my noble friend's minut than to east the slightcult duties at Washington with firmness and with prudence—(hear, hear)—I say that the treatment of British subjects in American sovernment has been such as highly to try the patience of this country. (Hear.) I think we are justified in using strong language on the course thus pursued by the American government considering more especially that on some former occasions her Majesty's present advisers have not been slack to assert or slow to vindicate the cie's Romanus doctrine professed by the noble lord n

least very conveniently thought it unnecessary to answer. He states that Congres has passed a resolution affirming the course taken by the President in suspending the hobes corpus. [Earl Russell.—Virtually affirming 21.] Well, virtually affirming it. No law can be shown to support the President's exercise of the power; and a number of the mest learned and able judges in the States have denied that he possesses any such power, although the action of the judges at the present moment is subject to rather unusual restrictions. ("Hear," and laughter.) At present, therefore, there exists no appeal with respect to the law of the United States; but the noble earl says that virtually Congress has affirmed that the President possesses, by the constitution, whenever he thinks fit, the power of suspending the habeas corpus, without reference to Congress or to any authority other than his swn discretion. Certainly, for a very free government and pure democracy, I do not think that is a very happy state of law to live under, and it does not seem to afford a very strong iliustration of the superior happiness which the American people enjoy over those whose lot is cast under the old monarchies. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl has shown that in Ireland the habeas corpus has been suspended by the authority of Parliament, and that the Lord Lieutenant has exercised the right the conferred upon him, even in the case of American citizens. But what I want to know is, can be show us any British or any American precedent where, upon such an arrest it has been required as the condition, not of release, but of being brought to trial, that the person arrested should forswear allegiance to his own country. (Cheers.) The noble earl has not denied that this individual was called upon, as a condition of being brought to trial, the was a British subject. Even admitting that we have no right to question the American interpretation of American law—admitting the doctrine that the president may at any time, under circumstances of support of the presi

which American citizens were arrested in Ireland by order of the Secretary of State. On these two cases representations were made to ner Majesty's government by the government of the United States. Lord Palmeraton replied, that with regard to those two persons, the British government had full information that they were at the time engaged in an attempt to subvert the authority of the sovereign. Those persons, I believe, were never brought to tried; I never heard of their having been fixed. They were arrested, and detained solely by the authority costed in the Croson ty Parliament. No doubt complaints have been made by certain British subjects in America that they had been arrested on suspicion, only on the order and by the authority of the Secretary of State of the federal government. I directed Lord Lyons to represent these cases to Mr. Seward, and, as especially with regard to one of them, it appeared that there had been very light grounds for the suspicion, I thought an inquiry into them ought not to be delayed. I do not vindicate the sect of the American government in any of these cases; whether it had good or only light grounds for its suspicions, I am not here to say. It is not my business to undertake the defence of the American government in this House. But it is contended that the constitution of the United States gives the President a power, under certain circumstances, to errest persons on suspicion, and confine them in prison during his will and pleasure. This question has been much debated in America. Some high legal authorities say that the act of habeas corpus cannot be suspended by the President a force of the bar of America, in which it is argued, with much ingensity, that the writ of habeas corpus can be suspended without the assent of Congress, and by order of the President alone. The order of the President alone of Congress, and by order of the President alone.

itaelf, a resolution was proposed that the act of the President should be sanctioned by the Lagislature; but it was contended that such a resolution was without any procedent to support it, and a majority decided that the question should not be discussed. With regard to the particular acts which Mr. Seward, under the sanction of the President, has authorized, in the arrests of British subjects, as well as American citizens, I am not here to defend them. But I think the authorize to such such arrests one that must belong to some person in the guerament of the United States, if it believes that the parties are engaged in a treasmostile comprisery against it, either by furnishing arms to the enemy or acting as spies. As to many of these cases, I believe there has been what was very likely to occur—some unaccessary suspicion and some ill-treatment. But I do not find that in any of these cases there has existed any disposition on the part of the American government to prevent the British con-

red to the alternative that was given of taking an cain or allegiance or of not being brought to trial. (Hear.)

The Blockade of the Rebeil Ports.

DITARNATIONAL LAW, MARITIME RIGHTS, AND THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE LONDON TIMES. In the LOTS on the same (10th) night, the Earl of Mainments said.—I have given notice to the noble earl that I would put a question to him respecting the papers which he proposed the other night to lay upon the table. In asking whether among those papers we shall find any accounts from the Admiral on the station, or from our Consul at the various ports in Amarica, as to the exact state of the blockade of the Southern ports, the noble earl may be sure I am not asking in any spirit of cavil at the policy which he has pursued, and I am glad to add my humble tribute of approbation, and to say, what my noble friend behind me said the other night, that I think the noble earl has carried out that policy with great judgment, and has fully maintained the homer and dignity of this country. I am the more anxious not to be minundarized upon this point, because, in the strangest manner, my notic friend (Earl Derby) has been minundarized and on a previous day; and although my noble friend appearance to the tending journal (London Times), both to day and on a previous day; and although my noble friend gove that journal an opportunity of retracing its step by explaining what he meant in his speech the other night as to the question of the blockade of American ports, yet this morning there is an article warning the public against the advice friend never used a single expression that could be construed into a desire to press upon the public mind the desirability of breaking the blockade. (Bear, hear.) Nor would I do so, for it would be inconsistent with what I conceive to be true policy to say one word to induce the government to pursue any other line of conduct than that which they seem now to be pursuing; but I wish to know what are the real facts, and what is exactly the state of the blockade. Poss

man—that Mr. Mazen, who, as we are all aware, has recently come over here to represent the Southern States,
openly decleres that no less than six or seven hundred ships
have brokenthe blockade and passed in and out of the Southern ports. It is desirable, therefore, that Parliament and
the country should be properly prepared to form some
judgment upon the matter. As I said, it is a question of
time and judgment for the government, knowing the
facts, when they shall feel called upon to vindicate international law. I am aware that, under the particular circumstances of the case, and seeing what events might
soon follow, perhaps putting an end to the struggle altogether, it would be impolite to hasten our steps with regard to this blockade, but still we should know the
real facts. It is evidently impossible, after
a certain time, when the opinions of all
the great Powers of Europe have been strongly pronounced, speaking of the blockade as not
legal according to international law, and after the statemont of Mr. Mason, if true—it will be impossible for the
whole world to continue to suffer the inconvenience which the
present saids of things exposes them to. I would ask the
noble earl whether among the papers we shall have an
exact account of the state of the blockade as given by the
Admiral and our Consuls. Now, a great deal has been
said about the Declaration of 1856. I am sorry that Lord
Ciarrendon is not present, as I do not like to speak upon a
subject of this nature in the absence of the person who I
believe originated the declaration, but it may be remembered that at the time I expressed my opinion as to the
policy of that declaration. I think, too, that if we were to
look back to the debates of that pariod we should find that
the noble earl, now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
in some degree at least coincided with me. I
did not believe that any article of that declaration would be carried out when a great war takes
place. I warned the country that if the upon the being and
philanth

we tried that principle—to prevent war by intermediation. I had the honor to be in office at that time, in the government of my noble friend, and I know that principle was constantly appealed to by the great Powers, but human passions were too strong, and Austrians and Italians were too angry to listen to mediators. I mention these things because I think it is well to bear them in mind at the present time.

Earl Russell—In the first place, I must say that her Majostry's government are fully sensible of the support which was given them by the noble earl opposite, who spoke on the first night of the session in regard to the conduct they have pursued in relation to the United States. It certainly does give a great additional weight to the course taken by this country, when all political parties agree in supporting the line adopte by the government—(hear, hear)—and the British nation must derive great confidence from a know ledge of that fact. Nothing could be more fair and candid than the course followed on Thursday night by the noble earl. As to this question of the blockade, it is as the noble earl says, one of very great importance, and I will not presume to enter at this moment into so grave a discussion. I gave orders early in the contest that Admiral Mine should furnish her Majesty's government with every information from them. When the blockade was first mentioned to me by Mr. Adams, I stated to him the difficulty which the United States government would experience in maintaining a blockade over 3,000 miles of coast. Mr. Adams' reply was, that there were but seven information from them. When the blockade was first mentioned to me by Mr. Adams, I stated to him the difficulty which the United States government would experience in maintaining a blockade over 3,000 miles of coast. Mr. Adams rely was, hat there were but seven ports which could admit large vessels, and that therefore the difficulty was not so great as it at first sight appeared. With respect to the allegation that a very large number of vessels have eluded the blockade, I asked Mr. Mason musely what was the tomage of those ceasels to which reference was mode, and to that question he was unable to give me an annex. But the noble Earl will see that that is a matter of very great importance, because those seven ports are connected by numerouscreeks with other and minor ports, and small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small vessels run in and out of the content of the small vessels that it is one of the utmost input the tended Scates without having the clearest and strongest ground for it—in either case a great evil would be produced. I therefore that of the danger of a dispute with the United Scates without having the clearest and st

realings, and that the nation would take any step which they thought proper for saving themselves and the country from the extreme danger and desperate condition in which they might be placed.

Earl Gasville—I was sorry to hear such observations from the noble Earl, and I sincerely hope and trust that this country will never be reduced to such an extremity as will lead her to disregard any obligation which is morally and honorably binding upon her. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Russell—I cortainly have expressed the opinion that I dist not guite approve the declaration mode at Paris, but, at the same time, I said that once it had been entered into it ought to be respected.

The discussion then dropped.

THE LONDON TIMES CHANGES ITS TUNE.

[From the London Times, Feb. 11.]

By the aid of the published correspondence Lord Carnaryon and Lord Derby have succeeded in producing a deep impression of British wrongs, and an impression still deoper of American difficulties. That three or four of the occupants of three or four prison cells should claim the character of British subjects, in spite of an American esidence, employment, connexion and partisanship, and should find their claim disputed, or subjected to a very severe test, is perhaps what we ought to think likely under the circumstance. We may safely agree with Lord Russell that it is impossible to exaggerate the difficulties and the anxieties of the task undertaken by the government of Washington.

Lord Derby and his supporters will not have it that they have any wish to see England challenging the blockade, and discovning it if it be found not absolutely effective. This, we are told, is a step far in advance of their demand for full and particular statistics on the subject. They hear that five or six hundrad vecesis have forced the blockade, and they wish the British government to be cognizant of the fact, if, indeed, it be so. Supposing it to be proved, on the authority of British naval efficers, British consuls, and merchantmen, that it is really so, and that whole fle

their families in trouble and their property going to ruin; but, after considering the various alternatives of going by Canada, by the Bahannas, or by Mexico, have only come to the conclusion that one route is more designed than another, and that they would be more likely to find themselves occupying a biack hole is Fort Largette than a family mansion in Georgia or Carolina. Nor is it possible to gainsay the infallible test of the price of cotton. If Lord Berby or any mercantile gentleman of his way of thinking has a mind to make his fortune at once, he has only to buy any amount of cotton at New Orleans at 5d. a pound, and, running the blockade, soil it in Liverpool at 12d. a pound. But, if that cannot be done, the blockade cannot be so utlerly in faction.

Arrest of Americans in Rome.

ROW AT A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.

[Rome (Feb. 4) correspondence of London Times.]

Two American travellers, forgetful of the adage that at Rome one must do as the Romans do, got into a row yesterday for not taking off their hats when a procession issued from a church, on the Flazzi di Trevi, carrying the Host with the usual solemnity. As the two gentlemen alluded to rendered themselves rather conspicuous by standing crect and covered amid the kneeling and bareheaded spectators, one of the priests remonstrated with them on the subject, but, finding that they would neither withdraw nor uncover, he proceeded to kneck their hats off. A scuffle ensued, and the priest rejoined the procession, which, making a round, soon after returned to the same spot. The Americans had resumed their hats and their stand, but the priest, instead of condescending to fisticuffs a second time, sent a couple of gendarmes to remonstrate with the offenders, which they did in their usual brutal style, inflicting a staggering blow on the breast with the butt end of a musket on one of the travelers, and a compliment of a similar kind on the othor. The best piece of advice to over scrupulous Protestants on such occasions is to turn into a side street if they object to raising their hats on passing the procession.

## THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

The Difficulties of the Alliance—England to Support an Elected Monarchy.

[From the London Post, Feb 13.]

We extract the following despatches and parts of despatches from the papers presented to Parliament touch

SENOR ISTURIZ TO EARL RUSSELL.

SPANSH LEGATION, LONDON, Jan. 18, 1862.

My LORD—I have had the honor to receive your excelency is communication dated the 16th instant, in reply to the note which I addressed you on the 13th, transmitting to you the instructions sent by tite Captain General of Cuba to the heads of the expedition to Mexico. In that communication your excelency informs me that you consider those instructions satisfactory, but that her Britannic Majesty's government could not you understand tody the Spanish expedition left Cuba before the arrical of the English and French forces. I thought I had sufficiently explained this point in my note of the 22d of December last, but since it still requires explanation, I have to inform your excellency that, according to the despatches of the Captain General of Cuba, the orders to suspend the expedition, which were sent via New York, in the hope that they would sconer reach their destination, were not received in Cuba till the middle of December; and that the Captain General, unacquainted with the details of the treaty, and with the point fixed for the meeting of the squadrons, being also fearful of arriving too late at Vera Cruz, thought it not right to delay the departure of an expedition which had been for a long time ready in every point. If this doubt had been mentioned at the interview which I had the honor to have with 'your excellency on the 7th inst. I should have already had very great pleasure in clearing it up, as hope will be done by this frank explanation.

EARL RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

20th of November, 1861.

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR J. CRAMPTON.
FORMONOPTICE, Jan. 19, 1862.
Sin—Although her Majesty's government are satisfied, from the explanations given by M. Isturiz, that the government of her Catholic Majesty has given instructions to her Catholic Majesty's commanders at Havana in conformity with the agreements entered into with her Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, yet the proceedings of Marshall Serrano are calculated to produce some uncatineze.

EARL COWLEY TO EARL RUSSELL.

I have heard from so many quarters that the language of officers going with the reinforcements to Mexico is, that it is for the purpose of placing the Archduke Maximilian upon the throne of that country, that I have thought it necessary to question M. Thouvepel upon the subject.

milian upon the throne of that country, that I have thought it necessary to question M. Thouvenel upon the subject.

I inquired of M. Thouvenel whether any negotiations had been pending between this government and that of Austria, with reference to the Archduke Maximilian. His excellency replied in the negative. He said that the negotiations had been carried on by Mexicans only, who had come over for the purpose and gone to Vienna.

RABL RUSSELL TO SIR C. WYER.

FORMON OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1862.

Sig.—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatches from the 18th to the 28th of November.

Since I last wrote to you the Emperor of the French has decided to send 3,000 more troops to Vera Cruz.

It is supposed that these troops will march at once with the French and a part of the Spanish troops already there to the city of Mexico.

It is said that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximillan will be invited by a large body of Mexicans to place himself on the throne of Mexico, and that the Mexican people will gladly hail such a change.

I have little to add to my former instructions on this head. If the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Archduke on the throne of Mexico there is nothing in the convention to precent it.

On the other hand, we would be no parties to a forcible intercention for this purpose. The Mexicans must consult their own interests.

I have to add to my former instructions respecting the admirals in the Atlantic and Pacific, that you will make no objection to the withdrawal of the marines from Vera Cruz and Admiral Maitland for the occupation or blockade of any or all the Mexican ports on the Pacific which it may be thought necessary, for the purposes of the conventions, to occupy or to blockade. Acapuloo, San Blas and Maxatlan are the ports chiefly alluded to in this instruction.

and Mazztian are the ports chiefly alluded to in this instruction.

SIR C. WYRE TO EARL RUSSELL.

Vera Caux, Dec. 29, 1861.

The nation are now thoroughly frightened as the formidable coalition formed against them, and will be more disposed to grant what we want before blood has been shed and their passions excited, than they will be when once engaged in a struggle with the Spaniards.

The rejection of my convention by the Congress, as described in my last month's correspondence, had the effect of breaking up the late Cabinst, and the crisis which then ensued brought General Doblado forward, who would only consent to form a government on the condition of having full powers conferred on him by Congress, authorizing him to sattle pending questions with the three Powers as he deemed best. Having obtained these he adjourned the Assembly until April next, and now remains unfettered to make the best arrangement he can with us.

He is a man of such talent and influence in the country

Opinions.

His first act was to entreat me not to leave Mexico, as he was, he said, now able to conclude an arrangement with me that would give England positive guarantees for the due fulfilment of their engagements towards us. As this overture was made to me after the arrival of last month's mail, bringing English newspapers in which it was positively stated that a convention was about being signed, binding the three Powers to a joint intervention in Moxico, I could not, of course, take advantage of an offer which, under other circumstances, I should have gladly avanied myself of.

Everything depends on the manner in which matters are managed here at first. If the intervention is properly received it will prove a blessing to the country but on the other hand, wielent measures at first will spoit all, and engage us in an underalking the difficulties of which can hardly be oversated.

Fortunately, the Spanish commanders, both military and naval, appear to be men of great prudence and derection, and up to the present moment they have shown a spirit of justice and conciliation which speaks highly in their favor.

In a long conversation I had with Admiral Rubalcava,

their favor.

In a long conversation I had with Admiral Rubalcava, the day before yesterday, he expressed his opinion on this subject in terms nearly identical to those I have now used in giving my own.

The United States ship Morning Light, H. T. Moore commanding, from a cruise in the Gulf, arrived at this port yesterday. The Morning Light left New York De. comber 5, 1861, and since that time has boarded thirty ail of vessels, and captured one prize—the Da

Jurgens Larens.

The United States steam transport Suwanee, lying at pior 10, North river, is now loading subsistence stores and ammunition for Burnsido's expedition.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR ONEIDA The United States steam sloop-of-war Oneida was put into commission yesterday at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. She is an exact duplicate of the Iroquois, and carries the ame armament. Annexed is a list of her officers :-

uder—Samuel P. Leo. 2014—Montgomery Sicard. Samuel P. Brown. 1 Musters—Pierre Giraud, Thos. Edwards, Elijab

Surgem-John Y. Taylor.

As istant Paymaster-Charles W. Hughes.

Acting Midshipmen-George W. Wood, Frederick T.

Waile.

Acting Gunner—William Parker.

Acting Boutsonin—James Harrold.

Regineers—Chief, Francis C. Dade; Second Assistants,
Horace McMurtrie, R. H. Fitch; Third do., George W.

Stevens, Aifred S, Brower, W. D. Mclivaine.

Acting Masters' Mater—Edward Bird, George B. Allen,
John J. Earle, Jr., D. B. Clark.

THE GUNBOAT SACHEM.

The United States gunboat Sachem was put in commusion on Thursday. The officers of the Sachem are : sion on Thursday. The officers of the Sachem are;—
Acting Master, in Command—Lenuel G. Crane.
Acting Master and Enceutive Officer—Robert Far.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—George H. Van Deusen.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Charles E. Taylor.
Engineers—Second Assistant, Cornelius Bandrau; Third
Assistants, Paul Dandrau and Peter P. Staats.
Acting Masters' Mater—Charles T. Cobb, William S. Pavey and Francis P. Stevens.
Purser's Clerk—William J. Coite.
Captain's Clerk—James Caldwell.
Surgeon's Assistant—G. S. Van Deusen.

THE GUNBOAT OCTORARA.

The United States steam gunboat Octorara was placed n commission yesterday, and will proceed on a trial trip

bombproof battery Monitor, which left the Navy Brooklyn, on Thursday, in company with the Cayuga, was obliged to return to the yard, as it was found her steering apparatus would not work properly. She is to be docked to have the necessary alterations made. The Cayuga is suchored off Staten Island, waiting for the Mo

Cayuga is anchored off Staten Island, waiting for the Monitor. The officers of the Monitor are as follows:—
Lieutenant Commanding—John S. Worden.
Lieutenant and Escentice Officer—S. D. Green.
Acting Masters—L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber.
Acting Masters—L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—D. C. Logue.
Engineers—First Assistants, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W.
Sands and M. T. Sanstrou.
Acting Masters' Mate—George Frederickson.
NAVAL OFFICERS' PAY.

NAVAL OFFICERS' PAY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
In Friday's issue of your valuable journal your ington correspondent refers to the decreased pay of the officers of the navy. Two years since the pay was increased. At that time many families were in real was increased. At that time many families were in real distress, and others could only make the ends meet. The increased pay relieved the officers' families from their embarrasments and pernitted the officers to make a more respectable appearance abroad. Is it at the moment that the navy is doing such good work that the families of officers are again to be distressed? For shame! Congress should take into consideration that naval men have two mess bills to pay (family to support and their own expenses on board), and a decent appearance to make abroad. There are more clothes ruined on board ship than on shore. Were I to enumerate the expenses of officers I could urge strong reasons for letting their pay alone. All officers are willing to pay the war tax of ten per cent, and consider it fair. We hope Congress will take up Senator Wilson's bill and reject Shorman's. By so doing it will make many a heariglad and encourage the navy to glorious deeds.

AN OFFICER.

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel Cogswell, who has been in town for the last three days on his parole of honor from the rebel prison, where he had been confined since his capture as a pri-soner of war, received a few of his friends and admirers in an informal manner yesterday at Tammany Hall. Not withstanding his incarceration the Colonel looks well and hearty. It is intimated that the followers of Saint Tammany have it in contemplation to give him a formal Colonel Lee, Major Revere and Surgeon Revere, pri-

soners from Richmond, passed through this city quietly on Thursday evening, en route for Boston, where they will return to Washington in a short time on business connected with the Congressional War Investigating Com-

Count and Countess Tadini, of Italy ; James W. Cad-

mittee.

Count and Countess Tadini, of Italy; James W. Cadman, of Boston: J. Carlino, of Paris; G. E. Hoffman, of Baltimore; P. N. Dallas, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Farner, of Binghamton, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

C. W. Wilson and R. Worthington, of Boston; J. C. Myrick, of Ohio; C. H. Leeds and S. K. Satterlee, of Stamford; S. C. Babcock, of Connecticut, and B. R. Anson, of Washington, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

W. D. Pearce, of the United States Navy; M. H. Wood, of the United States Army; A. Howe, of St. Louis; D. M. Coan, of Chicago; L. Fisher, of Boston; C. R. Morehead, of Missouri; W. L. Doyle, of Buffale; G. L. Becker, of St. Paul, and Charles H. Yeomans, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburg; Dr. Levi Ives, of Connecticut; E. D. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania; H. Lewis, Captain T. Dean and M. Mack, of Cincinnati; S. M. Felton and W. B. Bullock, of Philadelphia; John French, J. A. Hovey, G. T. Moffat and W. F. Nichols, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Carnes, D. E. Montgomery, of the United States Navy; Hon. L. Tremain, Judge Nott, of Albany; M. S. Hawley, of Buffalo; Judge Main, M. Dyer, Jr., of Boston, Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield; T. B. Fitch, of Syracuse, Dr. S. R. Childs, of Saratoga Springs, and J. P. Morton, of Kentucky, are stopping at the St. Nicholss Hotel.

P. M. Musgrave, of Washington; J. J. Kingsland, of Fort Monroe, E. M. Peck and lady, Mrs. Close and daughter, of Burlington; Chas. Hodges, of San Francisco; M. Vallam, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, of Newport; Joel Rathbone, of Albany; G. Higgenson, of Boston; Clarence Ashley, of Bingbamton, and T. A. Cadwell, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Loui

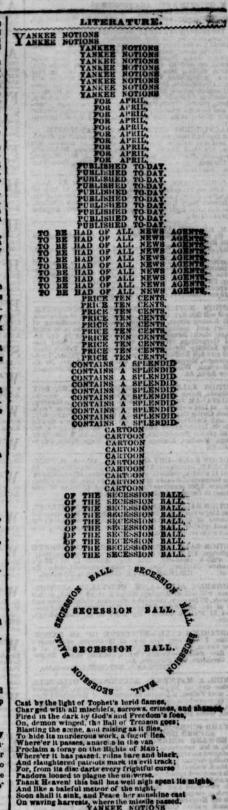
CORONERS' INQUESTS YESTERDAY .- Coroner Nauman held Conorens' Inquesty Yasternay.—Coroner Nauman held in inquest yesterday, at No. 258 Eighth avenue, on the body of John Kruck, who committed suicide by taking arsenic. No cause could be assigned for the commission of the rash act. Deceased was a native of Germany, and about thirty years of age.

Samuel Cowson, a native of Massachusetts, aged screaty-two years, was accidentally killed at Randall's Island yesterday, by an iron pillar falling upon his head. The Coroner was notified.

CORNS CURED FOR 25 CENTS EACH AT 55 BOW.
Dr. W. E. RICK. Club and favered nails, ciliblains, frost.
ed feet, and all diseases of the human feet, successfully

TO THE NERVOUS, OF BOTH SEXES.—A RETIRED clergyman having been restored to health-in a few days, after many years of great nerrous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton street, Brook-yn, N. Y.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe fung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will sand a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the disease, the prescription used (free of charge), with the disease of the prescription used (free of charge), with the disease of the prescription used (free of charge).



MALIES AT AUGUION.

ONION BALL UNION MIN , MINN UNION BALL UNION BALL UNION BALL UNION BALL UNION BALL WINION BALL POJAN TIVE HOLEO UNION BALL ST An angel beralds, on its shining way,
The Ball of Union, and a thrilling lay
Of Hope, of Freedom, to the world she sings,
As it sweepe onward, guided by her wings.
Along the path the glorious missive leaves,
Graze flocks and herds, and glisten goden sh
The ploughman follows, whistling in its wake
And schools and churches rise from plain au
As if by magic, as it specia slores,
Haffed by the mass with jublies and its course
And Law is mightler this production of the course
And Law is mightler things in God's plan.
For helping, boards and ennobling man,
For helping, boards and ennobling man,
For helping, boards and ennobling man,
It seaters broam's God's purpose to oppose.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

TANKEE NOTIONS.

TANKEE NOTIONS.

FOR APRIL.

FOR APRIL.

FOR APRIL.

To be had of all News Agents.

Conting the following.

COMIC PICTURES:—

COMIC PICTURES:—

A BIG THING ON ICE.

TAKING UP THE PUDDIN,

WHAT MR SMITH HEARD,

POMP AND THE CRITIC,

MISTRESS AND SERVANT,

APRIL FOOL.

HEAVY WEIGHT.

AMATEUR MUSICIAN.

THE MOUNTING OUTLOR,

A LIKELY CUSTOMER,

A SURPRISE.

PRATIES VERSUS COTTON.

WONDERFUL HAIR PRODUCES.

A PLEASANT STATE OF APVAIRS.

SOLDIERS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

AUNT INTPIENA BORDERGRASS MAY PARTY.

LA DONNA DEL LAGER.

A DAMPER TO BOLDIERS,

THE "SLOW COACH,"

BALL ATTHE WITE HOUSE,
HAIR OIL SERVANT GIRLS,
TEUTONIC SERVANT GIRLS,
THE FAULTY PHOTOGRAPH,
TAEING A FORT,
"CENERALISSIMO JONATHAR READING AC",
"CENERALISSIMO JONATHAR READING AC",
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stories, warranted to carry any serious individual through
the war.
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